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WEATHER PAGE 3

—FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

BRING IN YOUR WANT AD COPY BEFORE 6 P. M. Early Delivery of Sunday Want Ads Insures Correct Classification

FAIR ENDS TO-DAY WITH FINE PROGRAM

Rain Yesterday Put Dampers on Auto Races and Causes Postponement. FINAL CARD IS ELABORATE Record-Breaking Crowd Expected to Take Part in Closing Big Exhibition.

Practically the entire afternoon's program at the Virginia State Fair was abandoned yesterday in the face of a driving rain—the second of the week—which began to fall shortly after 12 o'clock and continued until late in the afternoon. Despite the threatening weather, the attendance was unusually good, and surpassed that of the same day last year. Prospect of fast automobile racing was the great drawing card, but, after delaying the races for two hours, the management was finally forced to abandon the program.

There came a clearing of the weather late in the afternoon, and the forecast of the Weather Bureau for to-day was fair and slightly colder. Plans were immediately gotten under way for drying the race track in preparation for an extensive racing card to-day. Drivers had their machines on the track for some time yesterday, and the cars were working to perfection. Automobile men declared that the races to-day would be the greatest ever staged in Virginia, and directors of the fair predicted a larger crowd than has attended the closing day of any fair in the past.

Motor racing has become exceedingly popular in Virginia during the past few years, but until last year no meets had been staged in Richmond for some time. The closing day of the 1916 State Fair was devoted to this sport, and proved such an attraction that when plans for this year's fair were discussed two days were quickly set aside for the sport.

PROMISE THRILLS TO-DAY IN AUSTRALIAN PURSUIT Officials of the American Automobile Association, under whose sanction the races will be held, refused to allow the cars on the course yesterday afternoon. Several drivers were apparently willing to start the races, but the track had become wet and dangerous. Automobile men declared that racing was out of the question under existing conditions, saying it would be criminal to allow cars to even take to the course.

Eddie Hearne and Andy Burt, who have entered several of the speed trials, are well-known in the East for their driving, and both have met before. Honors are about even between them, with indications that the competition to-day for the prizes will be unusually strong. Burt drives a Peugeot car, the same one in which "Wild Bob" Curman was killed about two years ago on the Pacific Coast. Hearne uses a Duesenberg Special, which has developed tremendous speed in recent meets.

The races will be started by Fred Wagner, one of the most prominent motor-race starters in the United States, who bears the reputation of having started every large race during the past ten years.

There are seven events on the program for to-day, and it is possible that several of the races from yesterday will be run. The first card is a five-mile race for nonstock cars owned in Richmond with a piston displacement of 45 cubic inches and under. There is also a special ten-mile-match event, in which will participate several prominent drivers and speed machines.

The feature card on the program—the twenty-five-mile free-for-all on the Seaboard championship—will be run about 3 o'clock, the first race starting promptly at 1 o'clock. The champion of the race to have been run in ship heats, the first two of which were to have been run yesterday. It is probable, however, that all three heats will be run this afternoon, providing that the program is gotten under way promptly and the races are fast.

In connection with this race, the competing drivers are allowed a certain number of points in the races at Red Bank and Weston, N. J., Danville, Conn., and Richmond, the driver having the greatest number of points to his credit in the four meets to be awarded the Horace P. Murphy trophy.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST WILL DECIDE TROPHY WINNER Only two drivers who have participated in the other three meets will enter the races at the State Fair. They are Eddie Hearne and Andy Burt, both well-known drivers, and both have the same number of points to their credit. With a third driver, who will not attend the Richmond races, they are tied for first place, and to-day's contest will decide the winner of the trophy.

The points awarded in the Seaboard championship event will be 100 to first, 50 to second, 25 to third and 10 to fourth man. The driver with the greatest number of points to his credit at the conclusion of the meet will be awarded the trophy. In the event of a tie, a special five-mile match race will be run to determine the winner.

Horace P. Murphy, the secretary in charge of the races at the fair, last night announced the standing of the contestants, as follows:

Germans Greet Officer With Derisive Groans

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, October 12.—A dispatch from the British headquarters to Reuters, Limited, says that a prisoner from the Seventy-second German Infantry Reserve, in describing the discipline of his corps, declared that before the last battle a regimental commander addressed his troops with the warning that any who held back would be shot. The only answer was a general groaning, swelling into derisive laughter, upon which the commander rode away.

TEAMS MEET IN FIFTH GAME OF SERIES TO-DAY

Warfare Between Chicago White Sox and New York Giants Enters Into Closing Stages. EACH HAS TWO WINS TO CREDIT National League Pennant Winners Confident, While Opposing Players Are No Whiff Discouraged by Two Successive Defeats.

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, October 12.—The world's series warfare between the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox enters into the closing stages of the baseball campaign here to-morrow, when the teams meet in the fifth contest of the series at Comiskey Park. Each club has two victories to its credit, and the club that wins two of the remaining three games will bear off the honors of the series.

The Giants came to town late today, chipper and confident. They had bowled over the American League champions twice on the Polo Grounds, and the New York pitchers had not allowed a run. The Giants were confident that they had the edge on their opponents, and would decide the baseball supremacy by trimming the White Sox on their own grounds, and then put over the fourth victory in New York on Monday. The Giants have faced the best of the Sox hurlers, and say they do not fear them.

"We have beaten Clotte," Charley Herzog, the Giant second baseman and captain, said to-night, "and we can beat him and that shine ball any time he goes against us."

NEW YORK PITCHERS IN FINE CONDITION The New York moundmen are in fine shape, and have had plenty of rest. Sallee is regarded as McGraw's choice for boxwork to-morrow, but if the weather continues cold—it is hovering around freezing to-night—it is probable that "Toil" Perritt will be chosen. McGraw has found, though, that the Sox do not take kindly to left-handers, and some of the Giants believe that the plan is to "southpaw" the Sox out of the series.

The White Sox came home on a special train to-night no whit discouraged by the upset in New York. They gave full credit to "Rube" Benton for his work in Wednesday's game, but could not understand why they did not make any progress against Schupp's fast curves. The Sox seemed to think that Benton always will be a hard proposition any time he starts, but believe either Sallee or Schupp will find themselves running to cover if they go against them again.

Eddie Clotte said to-night that he was ready to work to-morrow if called upon, and Reb Russell is fairly begging Manager Rowland for a chance to face the Giants. Russell told everybody on the train that all through the National League season the New York club had his troubles whenever a good left-hander showed any speed and cup to the air.

HARD TO BEAT GIANTS WHEN IN WINNING MOOD The Sox agreed that the Giants looked like a smart and fast ball club Tuesday, and that it was a team that would take a lot of beating once it was in its winning mood.

Manager Rowland said to-night that he had not made up his mind as to the pitcher for to-morrow's game. Joe Jackson insisted that the Sox's batting slump was only of two days' duration, and that the Sox back fences would come in for a bombardment once the club was under way.

It snowed here to-day and then rained, and there was a constant threat of a storm to-night, though the weather man gave a cheering forecast for clear and cold. There was a winter nip to the air. The members of the National Commission sent word ahead that the game would be played unless it rained or snowed, or an unusual cold wave prevented.

Seats for Saturday's game sold to-night at a high premium. Fifteen dollars was paid for a box seat and \$10 was the figure set by the speculators for a grand stand seat. Late to-night a shivering line of fans gathered at the gates of the reserved stands. Fires were lighted and men were wrapping themselves in great coats and blankets.

MOB KILLS NEGRO WHO SHOT OFFICER

Five Other Danville Men and a Woman Wounded by Black While at Bay.

FIRE AND DYNAMITE USED Murderer Driven From Refuge and Riddled With Bullets by Encircling Cordon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DANVILLE, Va., October 12.—Walter Clark, a negro ne'er-do-well, killed a policeman, wounded six other men and himself was shot to death by armed citizens early this afternoon as he was driven out from his refuge in the rear of Wilson Street by flames started for that purpose.

For two hours, while thousands of people gathered on roofs and near-by vantage points, the negro defied citizens, who learning that two of the most popular officers of the police force had been seriously wounded, determined to capture him dead or alive. Clamor for the body after it had been dragged, bullet-ridden and half-burned, from the house, was subdued by the authorities, who threw the corpse on a fire wagon, which was driven by a circuitous route to a negro undertaker's establishment.

The body was interred in less than an hour. The casualty list is: William H. McCray, policeman, dead; William Wirt Boisseau, deputy sergeant, probably fatally wounded; Police Sergeant J. H. Martin, slightly wounded in the face; Policeman H. A. Perkinson, wounded in the face with buckshot; Policeman J. C. Lewis, wounded in the hip; John Wells, carpenter, wounded in the face; Fanny Evans, colored, wounded in the arm.

OFFICER MCCRAY KILLED WHILE MAKING ARREST McCray was killed when he went to arrest Clark, who was charged with shooting the negro. He was shot through the throat. Boisseau, who received the next call, was bending over the body of McCray when a load of shot was poured into the small of his back from a window.

E. G. Moseley, president of the Virginia Press Association, was twelve feet from the gun muzzle when it was fired. For an hour the bodies of the two men lay in plain view, the negro disputing approach to the building. For an hour or more there was a fusillade of bullets poured into the negro's house, citizens with guns of every type coming from all quarters. Dynamite, resorted to, failed to wreck the building, though two efforts were made.

Once the negro appeared at a window and fired twice, wounding two police officers and John Wells, a carpenter. This so angered the crowd that he was fired upon. Ten gallons of gasoline were thrown into one window of the house, and in a few minutes the building was roaring. Suddenly, the negro appeared in the doorway with which the heads of 200 guns were trained. His hand was upraised as though to ward off the storm of bullets which immediately sank into his body.

BODY DRAGGED BY HEELS FROM BURNING BUILDING Seeing him fall and his hair and clothing on fire, the crowd ran forward and caught the negro by the heels, dragging his body into the street. The fire department put out the flames.

There was an ugly moment after the body had been dragged to the street. A negro undertaker mounted the fire wagon to convey a message to a policeman. This was interpreted by the irate citizens to be an effort on the part of the negro to save the remains. They mobbed the man, who fled headlong before a crowd of pursuers. Finally he sank under a rain of blows. His coat was cut, but he was protected from further violence by the police.

The scene was a most remarkable one. The circle of armed citizens, which hemmed in the series of out-houses, was almost in the heart of the town, and a pall of smoke from rattling rifle-fire hung over the scene. Business was at a standstill virtually the rest of the afternoon. All is quiet and normal to-night.

Boisseau is reported to be a fatal shot. He has a rugged constitution, however, and some hope is entertained for his recovery. Boisseau's condition, shortly before midnight was reported to be unchanged. The gunshot made a bad hole in his back, injuring vital organs and lacerating a lung. He has been deeply shocked for fourteen years. His relations in Dinwiddie, where Boisseau was born, have been summoned by J. H. Boisseau, sergeant of Danville, but not related to the wounded man.

Officer McCray was sixty-two years of age and a native of Alamance County, N. C. He had been with the police and fire departments for twenty-three years. He leaves a wife, but no children.

SECOND INCREMENT SOON TO BE CALLED

Appears Likely That Date May Be Fixed for Some Time in December or January.

FEW REASONS FOR DELAY Big Deficiency of Men for National Army Divisions After First Call Is Exhausted.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, October 12.—Discussion of the advisability of expediting the call for the second increment of the draft army now is in progress at the War Department, and it appears likely that the date may be fixed for some time in December or January. Mobilization of the first increment of 657,000 men is now far enough advanced to show clearly that there will be a big deficiency for the seventeen National Army divisions. More than 250,000 of the first increment are still to be assembled, but it already is evident that there will be available at the sixteen cantonment quarters for an additional regiment at each post, and at some for a full brigade of two regiments.

The strength of the new regimental organization is 3,600 men. With a regiment lacking at each cantonment, this alone would mean a shortage of nearly 50,000 men. In addition, there has been authorized a separate division of negro troops, which means nearly 30,000 men withdrawn from the original number assigned to the sixteen cantonments.

USING MEN TO FILL UP NATIONAL GUARD DIVISIONS The shortage is due partially to the necessity of taking men out of National Army to fill up National Guard divisions. Two complete National Army divisions of Southern troops have been absorbed in this way. The remnants of three other Southern National Army divisions will be consolidated into a single divisional unit, and the surplus men from other camps will be sent South to make up the missing divisions.

Drafts on the National Army forces must be made to fill up the enlisted personnel of the aviation service, the medical corps and the service battalions needed behind the fighting lines abroad. Eventually, there will be 250,000 men in the last-named service alone, and aviation and the medical service will take nearly as many more, though not all of them will be taken from the National Army.

Operating to delay the calling out of the second increment to make good these shortages are several factors. Clothing and equipment coming forward only at a rate that can meet the demands of the forces already called, and the railroads of the country have been overburdened with the job of moving the army, and its necessities without hindering freight shipments vital to the allies.

SUBSTITUTE REGULATIONS MAY BE PREPARED Fixing the date of the call for the second increment probably hinges also upon the careful study being made by General Crowder and his assistants of the results of the plan followed in assembling the men called first. Many questions have arisen which it may be desired to avoid hereafter, and substitute regulations to guide both local and district boards, prepared in the light of what actual experience taught, may be issued to govern the second call.

POLITICAL MEETINGS WILL BE ARRANGED (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, October 12.—Citizen soldiers in the National Army training cantonments will not have to forego the privilege of attending political meetings this fall. Secretary Baker announced to-night that he had approved an order by Major-General J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Epton, N. Y., permitting proper regulations in camp under proper regulations, and that the ruling would apply to all the camps.

The conditions are that there shall be no interference with the serious training of the troops, and that full equality of opportunity shall be given all political parties. It is understood, also, that General Bell's prohibition of distasteful utterances will apply generally.

Where the State laws provide for taking the ballots of soldiers absent from their lawful voting places by State commissions or otherwise, such polling of the troops will be facilitated by the military commanders during the municipal and State elections.

PROTEST AGAINST SENDING NEGROES TO FUNSTON (By Associated Press.) JUNCTION CITY, KANS., October 12.—A protest against the sending of 12,000 negroes of the draft army to Camp Funston and the transfer of 14,300 white soldiers of the National Army now in the cantonment, to other camps in the United States, was made to-day by Mayor Thompson and six other city officials in a telegram to Secretary of War Baker. The protest was occasioned from the received to-day at the camp from the War Department authorizing the transfer of the 14,300 white soldiers to make place for the negroes. The telegrams declare that Junction City has no negro population.

MANHATTAN SENDS PROTEST TO WASHINGTON (By Associated Press.) MANHATTAN, KANS., October 12.—The Commercial Club of Manhattan today sent a telegram of protest to the War Department and government officials asking that the order for the transfer of 14,000 white troops at Camp Funston to make a place for 12,000 negro members of the National Army be rescinded. Manhattan is one of the cities near Camp Funston.

VON CAPELLE QUILTS MARINE MINISTRY

Official Circles Believe That the Submarine Crisis Is Past

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, October 12.—Detailed information reaching the government has confirmed the opinion in official circles that the submarine crisis is past. Germany, building more U-boats than ever before, is obtaining less results than at any time since—and even before—her proclamation of unrestricted underwater warfare. This information included figures as to the number of submarines captured and the number believed to have been sunk. Officials acquainted with them declare that the total would give a thrill of astonishment and satisfaction to the allied peoples should they be made public. While it is admitted that Germany probably is increasing her fleet of U-boats, the destruction being less than the reported output, the new U-boats show the depreciation of Germany's resources. They are merely shells with engines in them compared to the powerful submarines she had in the early months of her campaign. Many are little better than death traps, it is declared, and the opinion is expressed that many German submarines are lost through the risks of the sea, which, if added to the allies' toll, would throw the balance the other way. The situation is still serious, and there is no attempt to underestimate it, but the belief here is that the German tide is now receding on sea as well as on land, and that, while a tonnage shortage will continue and seriously handicap the untiring fighting Germany, the danger point has been left to the rear. The situation is viewed as follows: 1. There is no hope of driving the submarine from the seas, but its activity can be limited to the destruction of smaller and less speedy ships. 2. The only serious aspect of this question is that submarines will limit the transportation of petrol to the entente, as tankers are slow boats. Convoys is depended upon to get petrol to the allies, the tankers to be sent in fleets guarded by fast destroyers. 3. Three developments have entered into the reduction of submarine efficiency. They are increase in proficiency by armed guards-merchants, increased number of destroyers, and development of devices designed to disguise merchantmen from scouting submarines. The last two developments are entirely due to the entrance of the United States into the war. The destroyers America was able to throw into the war zone gave the needed balance to the allies. The art of disguising ships so that the average merchantman is practically indistinguishable at even a short distance has been perfected by American to a point where it is but one more step to make merchantmen invisible. The American is Thomas A. Edison.

POOR MAIL SERVICE CAUSE OF COMPLAINT

Carloads of First-Class Matter on Tracks as Result of Inadequate Transportation Means.

INTEREST IN LIBERTY BONDS

Securing Subscriptions Now Patriotic Pastime of Selectmen—Men Praised for Showing Here—Cereal Drinks Barred.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) CAMP LEE, VA., October 12.—The unsatisfactory mail service at Camp Lee, about which officers and men alike have been complaining for some time continues. Although the matter has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Post-Office Department in Washington, nothing substantial has been done in any way to give the soldiers here the mail service to which they are entitled and bring the method of handling the mail between Petersburg and the cantonment to the same efficient basis which the department prides itself on maintaining through the country.

The one thing that the department has done, and which has not relieved the situation to any extent that is discernible, is to put in service a one-hour delivery wagon, which will supplement the less-than-one-ton motor truck, which is all that has been furnished for some time to transport the enormous amount of mail which comes into Petersburg daily for the camp, and all of which has to be brought to the cantonment by vehicles.

In the meantime, the troops at the camp are clamoring for mail. As fast as that which comes to the camp post-office is received it is immediately distributed. But this represents a small part of the postal matter addressed to the camp, and Lieutenant Prevost Boyce, who has charge of the camp post-office, is powerless to furnish remedy himself, and is unable to get Washington to act. He is leaving to-night for the capital, where he will make every effort to have the Post-Office Department realize the gravity of the situation and the injustice which is being done the men.

The situation at the camp is even worse now than it was. When the population of the cantonment was less than half that at present, a three-ton motor truck handled the mail from Petersburg to Camp Lee. More men came into the cantonment, bringing the total in the neighborhood of 20,000, yet the post-office authorities made no provisions adequate to handle the additional mail that would necessarily follow the increased population of the camp. Request was made that the three-ton truck be supplemented with such needed extra equipment, and the answer to this was the withdrawal of the large truck, which was supplanted by the much smaller and totally inadequate motor.

CARLOADS OF MAIL LEFT UNLOADED ON SIDE TRACKS

Notwithstanding the continuous hauling of the mail by the two vehicles which are now in service, the situation this afternoon was that there was in Petersburg one carload of mail only half-unloaded, another waiting on the tracks to be handled and a third car, which has not yet been reached perhaps for two days, and, in the meantime, others are arriving. In this way it continues, in addition to keeping first-class mail from the men for several days, all packages are likewise delayed, and when they are received, the contents, which in the vast majority of cases are letters, are soiled.

\$7,500,000 SUBSCRIBED BY CITY TO LIBERTY LOAN

Large Number of Bonds Bought by Local Financial Institutions and Firms.

TWO ARE FOR \$100,000 EACH

While Prospects for Oversubscribing Are Bright, All Business Houses and Persons Must Do Part to Make Second Drive Successful.

Optimism was expressed yesterday in regard to Richmond's second drive for the Liberty Loan, the fund here having gone beyond \$7,500,000. The Bank of Commerce and Trusts and the Richmond Trust and Savings Company subscribed \$100,000 each to the new issue of Liberty bonds, the Church Hill Bank subscribed \$50,000, and the following concerns subscribed \$25,000 each: J. B. Mosby & Co., Saunders Bros. & Co., and H. W. Rountree. Aside from these large subscriptions, the banks in the city reported various other subscriptions ranging from \$5,000 and up. These subscriptions, coming in one day, gave the committee a new lease of life, and everything now points to a more successful campaign in this city than in any other city in the Fifth Federal Reserve District. The exact amount subscribed by the banks, business concerns and individuals is \$7,575,000.

However encouraging these facts may be, the fact must not be overlooked that these subscriptions came from some of the largest financial institutions in the city, and since all the largest banks have already made their subscriptions, with the exception of one, and since the larger concerns have made their subscriptions to the bond issue, the burden of raising the other half of the amount allotted to the city rests on the mass of the people. And it is for that reason that the committee is exerting itself so that all the people may become interested in the bond issue and come forward and contribute to the Federal coffers in sums commensurate with their means.

\$7,500,000 NOW REMAINS TO BE RAISED HERE There are some, the committee reports, who feel that since the larger institutions have made subscriptions, the individuals can retire and refuse to take interest in the drive. But the people are now called upon to do their part. There is yet \$7,000,000 to be raised, and that amount must come from the people, the workingman and woman, the smaller business concerns and enterprises, and unless there is a ready response, then, regardless of the fact that half has been raised, the country must eventually suffer, because the people have failed to do their part.

Realizing the enormous burden upon them in attempting to interest the people and convince them that it is absolutely necessary that they subscribe to the bonds, the committee has arranged for addresses at the schools, the churches, the theaters, a mass-meeting and parade, and has utilized other methods to stimulate interest among the people.

Yesterday the State and city officials were aroused by addresses by Congressman Montague and John M. Miller, Jr., president of the First National Bank. Both of these men hit the mark when they said that all the people must come across, there is no middle ground, and unless the people come across, Germany will win the war.

Practically every officer of the State government, heads of the various departments and their employees met in the hall of the House of Delegates to discuss the situation.

ACTION FOLLOWS EXPOSE OF MUTINY ON BATTLESHIPS

Successor of Von Tirpitz Subject of Bitter Attacks by Socialists.

ALWAYS ARDENT DEFENDER OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

More Than Usually Heavy Rain-fall Forces Haig to Halt in Operations.

SPLENDID START IS MADE

British Gain Ground Over Fronts Ranging Up to 1,000 Yards Before Weather Intervenes.

(By Associated Press.) Unofficial reports from Amsterdam are to the effect that Vice-Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned. Since his exposure of the mutiny on board German battleships at Wilhelmshaven, Von Capelle has been violently attacked by the Independent Socialists and the Socialist newspapers generally. For the first time since he started his series of attacks against the German positions in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig has had to cease an operation before all the objectives were attained. It was not the German guns, however, that stopped the British. It was a more than usually heavy rain-fall, which started during the battle and turned the already swampy region over which the men were supposed to pass into a veritable quagmire, from which they could not extract themselves for a forward move.

The drive, as has been customary in Haig's strategy, was started in the early hours of Friday morning and extended from near the Houthulst wood to below the Ypres-Menin road. At several points the British troops succeeded in gaining ground over fronts ranging up to 1,000 yards, but here the rain intervened, and the fighting ceased for the day. During the forward movement over the six-mile front the British captured in the aggregate about 600 prisoners.

PARTICULARLY BITTER AROUND PASCHENDAELE The struggle was particularly bitter to the north of Poelcapelle and around Paschendaele. In the latter region the Germans apparently have massed their strongest array of troops, hopeful of being able to stay a further press forward by the British toward the Ostend-Lille railway.

The Germans were expecting the battle for several hours prior to the attack. The British, likewise in the Austro-Italian theater and in Macedonia, the big guns are doing all the work, except for reconnoitering and outpost encounters in the latter region. Along the Pskoff road in the Riga sector in the Russian front the Russians again have been forced to give ground to the Germans under a heavy artillery fire. Further south, however, the Russians in counterattacks have recaptured several villages the Germans took from them Wednesday.

AMSTERDAM SENDS REPORT OF CAPELLE'S RESIGNATION (By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, October 12.—Vice-Admiral von Capelle, the German Minister of Marine, has resigned, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle was one of the administrative directors in the Ministry of Marine before the war, and had served as a captain at sea. In March, 1916, he succeeded Admiral von Tirpitz as Imperial Minister of the Navy. Several times since then Von Capelle has appeared before the Reichstag with optimistic statements regarding the progress of the unrestricted submarine campaign, as late as August 28, 1917, defending the U-boat policy of his predecessor and himself at a meeting of the Reichstag main committee.

Vice-Admiral von Capelle announced in the Reichstag last Wednesday that a plot had been discovered in the navy to paralyze the efficiency of the fleet and force the government to make peace. He said that the guilty parties had received their just deserts, and attempted to link Socialists with the plot.

The Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, also spoke of the existence of a conspiracy in the navy, and asserted that certain Deputies were involved in the revolt. The Socialists and their newspapers have attacked both the Chancellor and the vice-admiral for their statements.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE LOST TRENCHES PETROGRAD, October 12.—By a counterattack yesterday Russian troops recaptured trenches lost Wednesday